





# THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1886.

## DEATHS.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 11th August, **James Sturges**, Seaman, late of *Juniper*.  
At the Medical Hall, Hongkong, on the 12th August, **Henry Cross**, Surgeon, aged 68 years.  
On Board H.M.S. *Mermaid*, on the 16th August, **Geo. James Green**, Seaman, H.M.S. *Oprey*, aged 31 years.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Meeting of the Legislative Council—Second reading of Bills for incorporation of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company—Proposed re-employment of Mr. Caldwell—The Daily Press and the bar—Canton expedition against pirates—The steam-boat dispute—Cruise of the "Osprey"—Arrival of the "Far East" at Mauritius—New Barracks—The Customs returns to 30th June—Transference of troops to Singapore.

News has been particularly scanty during the past week. Nothing new has reached us from the North, our private letters winding up with that (to journalists) disagreeable sentence—"no political news whatever." From Japan nothing has come to hand to substantiate the opinions of the rival papers as to the probabilities of peace or war with the Shogun, while the intermediate ports are absolutely dumb. Even in Hongkong nothing has occurred to disturb the "even tenor of our way" of any great public importance, save and except the second reading of certain ordinances—one relating to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, the other to the better regulation of junks frequenting the harbour and coasts. The most determined fault-finder would find it difficult to accuse the Governor or Legislative Council of laziness or indifference. As citizens we wish them the most complete success in the very useful and much needed measures they are passing, but as journalists we are beginning to look upon Sir **RICHARD McDONNELL** as the greatest enemy we have. If he goes on at this rate we shall in course of time have no public shortcomings to denounce, in short, nothing to "growl" about—a fate sad to contemplate. However, we will take courage and trust (editorially) that the evil day will not come in our time.

Considerable astonishment has been excited at the proposition to reinstate Mr. **CALDWELL** in Government employ, which was brought forward by Mr. **WHITTALL** at the last meeting of the Council. Mr. **DENT** and, we believe, Mr. **RENNIE** also, spoke strongly in favour of such a measure, and His Excellency with such recommendations before him could do nothing else than promise to consider the matter. Having had no personal experience of those troublesome days, when some body or other was always being "exposed," tried for libel, or abused in terms scarcely tolerated by the better class of costermongers, we have no personal feelings as to bygone events, and the high testimony borne to Mr. **CALDWELL**'s efficiency and character by these gentlemen leads us to believe that His Excellency would do well to carefully ascertain whether Mr. **CALDWELL** could not be re-employed. The Government cannot of course be expected to stultify itself, but we need good public servants in Hongkong, and if Mr. **CALDWELL** possesses the necessary qualifications, and his past history shows only injudicious, but not absolutely wrong, conduct, let him by all means be re-appointed.

The only other subject of gossip during the week has been a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Daily Press* by Mr. **POLLARD**, Q.C., in which he used language unusual and undignified from one holding his position. A statement appeared in the leading column of the *Daily Press* to the effect that in the case of **ANDERSON** versus **SHAW** and another, Mr. **POLLARD** had behaved unbecomingly in court by interrupting the Counsel for the plaintiff's cross examination, and putting words as it were into his client's mouth. The whole article was written with such evident animus against the defendant and his Counsel, that it was held by public opinion to have rather strengthened than weakened the impression in their favor. It was in fact a grave departure from the tone of impartiality which has of late distinguished that journal, and although most consider that the fault lay chiefly with the defendants, scarcely any one endorses the stinging attack made on them in the columns of the *Daily Press*. Thus far the Editor, Mr. **POLLARD**'s course of action was, however, still more objectionable than the article which called it forth. Instead of writing to the *Daily Press* to merely give an unqualified denial of the fact alleged, with a request that full publicity might be given to his letter, he accuses the Editor of malicious intent in very objectionable terms, and gives him the lie without allowing for the supposition of mis-information. Most people of sense are aware that legal information is furnished to Editors by reporters for the press, and Mr. **POLLARD** was bound to admit that

wrong information had been furnished, until the Editor made himself personally responsible for the truth of his allegation. Now comes a more absurd feature of the case. Instead of inserting the letter with a few lines expressive of regret that the writer should have forgotten himself as to style, and in a few calm words, giving the actual facts of the case, showing that Mr. **POLLARD** had been guilty of a more flagrant offence against good taste than himself, the Editor sent it to the club committee for their opinion or action in the matter. We have not learned the tenor of their answer, but the general opinion in Hongkong seems to be that Editors might fight their own battles themselves, and not bother the community, in a private capacity, about editorial quarrels. Those who have a certain number of columns at their absolute disposal for expressing their opinion of other people have naturally an advantage over the rest of the community, and they might rest satisfied with the power they wield.

From **CANTON** we learn that the authorities are talking of a native expedition against pirates. There is little stirring, however, of interest. The Steam-boat feud continues in the columns of a contemporary, but people are beginning to get tired of the matter. However, these sort of letters help to fill up space when there is nothing better to insert, and few will grudge a Hongkong Editor permission to publish any thing that is written in decent English, so long as a dearth prevails of more exciting news.

The *Osprey* returned last evening, having destroyed two junks; on the whole, however, her cruise cannot be considered as very remarkably successful.

The *Far East*, with Head Quarters of 11th Regiment, arrived at Mauritius on the 1st of July, thus making the passage to that place in 29 days. All well on board and fine weather throughout. Two deaths, 1 man of 11th, and a child of Quarter Master Atkins, and one birth are reported.

We learn that orders have been received from England to build without delay quarters for 600 Native Troops, and it is rumoured, as stated in the house papers, that a local corps is to be composed of Indians, Malays or Chinese is not known.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the monthly returns from the Customs up to the 30th June this year, present a favourable contrast to the returns for a similar period during 1885. These returns have now become an "institution" and may in future be looked for regularly about the middle of the month subsequent to that for which they appear.

The head quarters of the XX Regiment will we learn, be transferred to Singapore, it being intended that they should be replaced by the native troops above alluded to. The Civil departments will of course follow suit, one or two officers of each being left here in charge.

WHAT has become of the Railway scheme? is a question frequently asked by persons interested in the matter. The reception accorded by Sir **RUTHERFORD ALCOCK** to the deputation of Gentlemen who waited on him, was such as to lead them to believe that he would at all events make some communication to them on the matter as soon as time had been afforded him for ascertaining the actual views of the Chinese central authorities about it. No such communication has, however, reached the projectors—at least none has been made public, and we do not suppose that they would withhold from the community so interesting a document as a letter on this subject would be; and it becomes people to ask whether the scheme is dead and buried, or whether, like the seed which dies before it is quickened, the silence now observed on the subject is but the precursor of a vigorous growth.

In previous articles we have urged at some length the necessity of personal action being taken in the matter, if the projectors are at all anxious to bring the scheme forward. By personal action, we mean the despatch to Peking of a duly accredited and competent person to urge upon the Foreign Representatives resident at the Capital, the advisability of their persuading the Chinese Government to grant powers to the Company to commence the formation of a line between Peking and Tientsin. The projectors would have, however, to bear in mind that they propose working in China—the great land of what may be termed topsy-turvy—and that as they find the Chinese even in social customs to be our antipodes, so most they expect from the Chinese Government a course of treatment diametrically opposed to that experienced in similar matters from the authorities of European states. It is very probable that in spite of any descriptions, however favourable, which may be given of the certain success of the line, and

of the revenue it would bring to the Imperial Exchequer, the Prince of Kung and his advisers, so far from being willing to guarantee it in any way, will actually require a heavy bonus or security for the same before granting permission for the construction of the railway being commenced. As to the eventual financial success of at least the line we have mentioned, it may be considered absolutely certain; and this we say not as mere lookers on, judging from hearsay and published reports, but from actual experience of the large traffic both in passengers and goods now carried on between Peking and its seaports. We have ourselves travelled over the country through which the proposed line would pass some six times (once in company with a professional civil engineer and geologist), and can bear witness to its wonderful suitability for the line proposed.

We would enter more fully into the details of the route were it not that we have in a previous issue written at some length upon the subject, and we again refer to it on the present occasion simply for the purpose of keeping alive public interest in the matter. Mr. **LAY**, the former Inspector-General of the Customs, who, whatever his political faults, was no mean judge of matters relating to China, was strongly of opinion that a railway from Peking to Tientsin would effect a greater revolution for good in the Chinese Empire than almost any other means which foreign influence could bring to bear. His shrewd mind saw that if the Chinese could once be satisfied that the scheme would replenish their exchequer, increase their power, and add to their convenience, they would speedily avail themselves of the facilities it would afford, and be ready to countenance similar undertakings in other parts of the empire, provided no outlay from Imperial funds was necessary. He was at the time of his residence in Peking considered as of a "too much go ahead" temperament—the cause of his dismissal—and was accordingly snubbed by Li. M. Minister and those acting with him.

In the second paragraph of this article we have used the word "foreign representatives," and this advisedly. The first railway in China must, under existing circumstances, be created under the auspices of all foreign governments interested in the integrity or dismemberment of the Chinese Empire. France with her eye on Shantung, and now possibly on Corea; Russia ever watchful for an opportunity of encroachment—not to any large extent, but in the way of a convenient harbour or good position for an armed settlement—in the neighbourhood of the Amoor; America by no means satisfied at the second fiddle she has of late played in diplomatic affairs; each of these may do much to thwart the object of the projectors if not consulted, as neither would like to see Peking virtually in the hands of British enterprise. As England does not wish for territorial aggrandisement, and has no object in view save the mutual advantages to China and herself which would result from the introduction of the railway, she can afford to work in concert with other nations without jealousy. This fact of it being necessary to construct the first railway under the protection (so to speak) of all the foreign representatives in Peking, would have little influence for evil on any subsequent operations of the company, while every additional guarantee of the stability and safety of the scheme would be so much additional value imparted to the shares.

The great thing to be done, however, and which our present remarks are intended to press upon the notice of those interested in Hongkong is, as we have pointed out, to despatch an agent to act for the projectors at Peking. He must possess certain qualifications, such as a good knowledge of the details, &c., involved in the construction of a railway—a knowledge of the dialect—and a ready manner of meeting and vanquishing difficulties, which it may be difficult to find united in one man. Such a man must be found, however, if it be intended to press the promotion of the scheme at the capital. But it is meanwhile to be supposed that the Projectors will not commit the capital error of requesting help from Plenipotentiaries before ascertaining that their home authorities are sincere in their promise of instructions to the ministers favourable to the proposed scheme. Those who have any inkling of the true causes of the failure of the **LAY-OSBORNE** expedition will understand our meaning; and that a similar game be not played by our own minister with the Directors of the new railway company is to be hoped, not only for their sakes, but for the

honor and reputation of both the Foreign Office and Sir **RUTHERFORD ALCOCK**.

The following extracts from the Colonial Estimates for 1887 shew the proposed works and repairs and the estimated expense attendant on their being carried out:—

## WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

New Gaol, Stone Cutter's Island,	2,000.00
Suggested Reservoir at Pokfulam to impound 100,000,000 gallons water; cost, say \$100,000 to be expended in 1887,	50,000.00
Improvements, Ventilation to Victoria Gaol,	2,000.00
Extension of Sanatorium at Kowloon,	11,000.00
Reclaiming Ground at Bowrington, 10,000.00	
Repairs to Buildings,	7,000.00
Maintenance of Public Gardens, Fountains and Improvements to same,	5,000.00
Maintenance of Water Works,	2,000.00
Planting Trees,	1,000.00
Proposed Breast work or Fortification at Mint,	1,600.00
Total,	\$91,600.00

## ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES.

Paving Streets and Improvements to same in Tai-pin-shan,	25,000.00
Carriage Road from Upper Albert Road to Gap above Race Course,	23,000.00
Widening and Improving Quarry Bay Road,	2,500.00
Correcting Levels and Repairing Robinson Road,	3,000.00
Roads in Kowloon,	4,000.00
Repairs to Roads out of Victoria, 3,000.00	
Do. to Streets in Victoria,	1,000.00
Do. to Drains in Victoria,	3,000.00
Do. to Surface Drains in Victoria,	500.00
Repairs of Bridges,	1,000.00
Praya Walls in Victoria,	2,000.00
New Surface Drains in Victoria,	2,000.00
Miscellaneous Services,	500.00
Roads and Street Contingencies,	2,000.00
Total,	\$73,500.00

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

14th August, 1886.

### PRESENT:

His Excellency The Governor.  
The Hon. the Acting Chief Justice.  
The Hon. the Attorney General.  
The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary.  
The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer.  
The Hon. Mr. Whittall.  
The Hon. Mr. Dent.  
The Hon. Mr. Gibb.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Before the second reading of the Ordinance respecting the incorporation of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation, His Excellency remarked that since the last meeting he had given this ordinance his attention, and that there was no provision for the winding up of the Bank.

That in view of recent closing of banks, and the consequent want of confidence in bank notes, it would be well to adopt some means to satisfy the public of their security. He would propose that the liability of shareholders should be unlimited, in reference to bank notes payable on demand. After conversing with the Chairman and Directors of the Corporation, he thought this better than giving the notes a first lien on the bank property, which was the plan he had first proposed.

Mr. **DENT** remarked that the provision was not in the charter of any other Bank. He did not oppose the clause, but merely pointed it out.

His Excellency said that it might become necessary to extend the provision to the other banks as well, and he thought the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank would be a gainer by it, as it would have the greater confidence of the public.

The bill was read the second time, and the Council went into committee on it. On the fourth clause authorizing the Bank to establish branches in London and elsewhere, His Excellency said—objections had been made to this clause, as dealing with places beyond the jurisdiction of this Council, but if no such provision was made in the charter, and the Council being unable to withhold such permission, the Bank might hereafter establish such branches, the Bank might appear to act in bad faith with the Council.

The clerk read the addition to the 12th clause, respecting the issue of notes, viz:—  
"And provided also that the Shareholders of the Company shall be subject to unlimited liability in respect of all or any such issues or issue of Notes. And, if necessary, the Assets of the Company shall be marshalled for the benefit of general creditors of the Company and the Shareholders shall be liable for the whole amount of such issue, in addition to the amount for which they are liable under the other and general provisions of the Ordinance."

On clause 14, restraining the Bank from the purchase of real estate except for certain specified purposes, some conversation took place; but attention was called to clause 20 relating to the subject, which clause was read, as follows:—

"XX. Except for the purposes aforesaid it shall not be lawful for the Company to invest, lay out, employ, advance, or charge on real or personal property or the purchase of any Lands, Houses, or other real property, or business whatsoever (not usually considered as falling within the ordinary and legitimate purposes and operations of a Banking Establishment), but it shall nevertheless be lawful for the Company to take and accept any Lands, Houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation or payment of any debt absolutely and bona fide due and owing to the Company, and also to take any mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as a security for any Monies actually and bona fide due to the Company, or for which any person or persons may have rendered himself or themselves liable to the Company, and to hold such Lands, Houses, and other real and personal property respectively, for such reasonable time as shall be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into money."

His Excellency thought it would be better, in the two cases before the words *bona fide* to prefix the word *previously*, as it was intended unmistakably to provide that the Bank should not speculate in real estate but only take it as security for debts arising out of general operations. The addition was made.

Clause 27, H.M. Attorney General pointed out as superfluous, as provision for the winding up of the corporation in the event of insolvency, was made by clause 28. Clause No. 28, was therefore made No. 27, and clause No. 29, No. 28.

His Excellency then referred to his remarks made at the last meeting of the Council, and again gave it as his opinion that it would not be politic to diminish the expenditure of the Colony, which was not at all excessive, but hoped with the general advance of the Colony the receipts would be found sufficient for all demands. That it was better to consider together all the ordinances now before the Council, as there were many items in the estimates which would not be necessary unless other ordinances were passed. That the Registration ordinance would involve extra expenditure, and it would be well to accept the liberal offer of the Home Government to provide a gun-boat for the Colony, if half of the expense of the wear and tear were borne by Hongkong. If the junk ordinance was passed, it would be necessary to have a gun-boat to ply between the different stations that would be established around the island.

The Hon. Mr. **WHITTALL** asked for time to consider the estimates as he had only received them on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. **DENT** asked the same as he had not had time for consideration. The Hon. Mr. **WHITTALL** said that in the estimates there was an item of \$23,000 for a new carriage road, and suggested that it would be better to postpone the making of the road to a more auspicious time. That he supposed the stamp act the most necessary question under discussion.

The Hon. Treasurer remarked that it was to be hoped the roads would prove a source of revenue, by opening new places for building and improvement.

His Excellency said he did not consider it necessary to postpone important public works. One might say the making of the road could be deferred, and another that sanitary reforms might be delayed, but the many ways to meet these difficult revenue questions at once. That in three years it might be possible to repeal the stamp act.

His Excellency agreed to the postponement of the Estimates ordinance. The Council next proceeded to a consideration of the Harbour and Coasts Ordinances.

Mr. **WHITTALL** requested, before the Council considered the ordinances, to say a few words on a subject of rather a delicate nature. He appreciated the advantages which the colony would derive from the ordinances, but he doubted whether sufficient machinery had been provided for working them. This more particularly the Junks ordinance, and he desired to bring forward again the name of Mr. **CALDWELL**.

It was a matter of the highest importance that the public duty should be well performed. Mr. **CALDWELL**'s familiarity with the native language and general knowledge of the Chinese character had been productive of great good to the colony, and he thought it would be shortsighted policy to lose sight of him at this time.

His Excellency said it was a most desirable thing to obtain able and honest men for carrying on the public duties. He was not familiar with the merits of Mr. **CALDWELL**'s case. He only wished to act for the public good, for Mr. **CALDWELL** had heard was a man who had a good deal to do with the getting up the defence of persons accused of piracy. Could not the Attorney General tell something about him?

The Hon. Attorney General said there could be no question of Mr. **CALDWELL**'s capacity and knowledge of the Chinese language and character. He had seen a great deal of him, but nothing to justify suspicion. This was the time when his talents might be of use.

His Excellency said it was desirable to have some one capable of organising a secret police; at present there was no one in the police force in the least capable of the duty.

In considering the Junk Ordinances His Excellency spoke of armed junks and boats frequenting the harbour without reference to the authorities. He thought it an evil to be grappled with at once. He saw no reason why these craft should not be subject to the same control as the shipping of civilized nations. He wished to do justice to the good behaviour of the respectable Chinese in the Colony, and did not consider them as generally inclined to dishonesty or violence. He hoped by aid of these ordinances and the aid promised him by the Viceroy of Kwantung, to prevent the goal being always kept full; he should like to disarm every junk, at least to prevent them carrying stink pots, which were rather weapons of offence than defence. But he did not think it would do to disarm them and send them out when they might be taken by pirates in the Ly-e-moon Pass. These ordinances should be fully explained to the Chinese, that all respectable Chinese might understand that they are not intended to interfere with their trade, but to protect the lives and property of all. At the same time he did not expect to derive any revenue from this source, but rather any expense.

Clause 11. The Hon. Colonial Treasurer suggested that eleven hours would not enable the master of a junk, prevented by stress of weather, or arriving after five o'clock p.m. to report.

The Hon. Mr. **WHITTALL** thought the time long enough for the junks to make a good many captures.

His Excellency said, he had considered the question well. That under ordinary circumstances, it was sufficient; that peculiar circumstances could be taken into consideration by the authorities. That hereafter the harbour would be thoroughly policed to prevent any depredations. That hereafter he might advocate disarming all junks visiting this harbour, but even now he advocated taking from them all stink pots.

The Hon. Attorney General said that many instances stink-pots were used as weapons of defence. In clause 18 The Hon. Attorney General objected to the master being the only responsible party. His Excellency said, that when expedient the fine could be remitted, but we must have strict rules.

The Hon. Attorney General again objected in clause 27 to the words "any officer that the Harbour Master may see fit to give," as he might give an absurd order, as to when the master was to dine or something of the sort. He did not approve of a marine magistrate dealing with such cases; as he would be both prosecutor and Judge.

His Excellency said that the position of the Harbour Master was a difficult one; he

was responsible to the Governor for his actions and would not be permitted to do injustice, but he must be supported and the people be made to obey his orders.

The Hon. Attorney General asked if a man would be fined \$10 for refusing to obey some such foolish order as he had referred to.

His Excellency replied that he would, but the fine would afterwards be remitted. The Hon. Attorney General suggested that the word "lawful" be inserted before the word "orders," which was done. The bill was then passed.

The Hon. Mr. **DENT**, referred to Mr. **CALDWELL** and gave testimony to his abilities. His Excellency promised to look into the matter.

The Council then adjourned until three o'clock to-day.

Evening Mail, August 15,

## From the "Evening Mail."

THE Shareholders in Grant's Telegraphic scheme appear, at a recent meeting, reported in the Shanghai papers, to have acted in a very foolish or a very generous spirit, as the case may be. They have handed over to Mr. Grant the whole affair, under a promise from him, which is virtually no security whatever, that he will repay them the Taels 6,000, originally subscribed, within three years.

The outside world would be apt to form the opinion that they were in reality doubtful of even the partial success of the scheme and were quite content to give up their interest therein for the chance of recovering the money they have embarked. Perhaps, however, their decision is based on the conviction that while the telegraph establishment is likely to give one man a fair salary for his trouble, it is not probable that it will ever produce anything but the most infinitesimal dividend for a body of shareholders. Whichever may be the case, Mr. Grant is, we presume, satisfied with the resolution come to, and perhaps not unwilling that the glory of possible success should be his alone, while irresponsible, except in a debt of so many taels, to others in case of failure.

The whole scheme from beginning to end is an apt illustration of the let-it-alone policy, pursued in such matters by the British Government. Had a Frenchman, a Russian or in a fact a native of any country except Great Britain determined to establish by his own exertions a means of communication similar to that which has been set on foot by Mr. Grant's indefatigable exertions, his first step would, in all probability, have been to procure not only the sanction of, but a promise of aid from, the representative of his Government. Had he omitted to take such a step he would in all probability have met with obstacles, initiated at foreign official instance, which would have proved fatal to the success of his scheme. Englishmen do things differently. Not only did Mr. Grant obtain no support from Sir **FREDERICK BRUCE**, but his ideas were (like those of Sir **MACDONALD STEPHENSON**) looked upon as chimerical. No adverse influence was, however, exerted against him on the part of our Legation. He was left to "gang his ain gat"—and this he did with such perseverance that he succeeded in establishing the line of couriers, now in his employ, and more than that, in interesting a sufficient number of persons of substance in the matter to raise enough money to pay the first expenses attendant on putting matters into working order. But the action now taken by the Shareholders, although as we have previously observed, to be presumed a satisfactory step for themselves and Mr. Grant, is likely to damage the prestige of the scheme most seriously, and we would suggest that Mr. Grant take measures such as we are about to indicate to obviate the danger of a collapse.

We have no personal knowledge whatever of Mr. Grant, but may mention that what we had hitherto heard was highly unfavourable as to his capabilities for establishing the line on a bona fide basis. Success is, however, a common (and, we think on the whole, a fair) test of competence, and in the face of the line being actually in good working order, it would be uncalled for to urge any objections to the personal qualifications of the projector. Accepting, therefore, Mr. Grant as the most fit and proper person to continue the control of and receive subscriptions for the new telegraphic route, we would advise an immediate application to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Prussia and Spain for a yearly subsidy of moderate amount which would give them the right of sending to or receiving from their representatives at Peking so many messages per month on certain fixed dates. We are doubtful whether the United States would deem their mission of sufficient importance to pay a few dollars for telegraphic advantages. At

all events the fact that British interpreters were of in the absence of the of in their paper—Mr. William late Minister's residence preter, clerk, accounts performer, all he duties eight officials in our own lead one to be sure that be pursued with regard more zealous of hardwork been selected for their American Minister and can any claim attach "shooling" system, which they have been for selves in the performance diplomatic duties, owing of the United States however, by the way that Government would Scheme.

Having of ained a in this manner from a milar proposition shor to all the leading being fact of the line being necessarily supervised by our official represe thus be directly interest breach of faith took pl ment of the line, and possess the power of faulting Cypriote, would to merchants that their properly guarded, whi Hongkong, and the other ports would very to avail themselves of offered. The larger tbers, the smaller w tion required in each

The political advan thus bringing China i with European need must not, however, be event of a real Chi sent to England; and this line for speedu cation with Peking w en the difficulties att of so novel a charac is of minor importan nefits which we shal mon with the rest of it, and the most he Mongolian telegraph cess.

We publish below following Report of Shanghai Banking Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY.  
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.  
(GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY, HELD AT THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, 30th August, 1886.)

To the Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company.  
GENTLEMEN.—The have the pleasure of accounts for the half June last, from which the net profits of the interest paid and and all working \$258,274.33, out of the rebate and annuities expenses, appropriate to the shown by the follo count, which have the Honourable W. B. Brydie Esq.

At a meeting of the of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, 30th August, 1886.

Cash Balance on Hand, Bankers, Discounts, Loans, Exchange, Remittances, Preliminary Expenses, Dead Stock, &c.

PAID UP CAPITAL, £1,250,000. Shares, 20,000. Call on No. 1 stock paid up, £125,000. Reserve Fund, £125,000. Deposits and Notes, £125,000. Exchange Acceptances, £125,000. Profit and Loss Account, £125,000.



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...to be permitted to do...  
...to be supported and...  
...to obey his orders.  
...General asked if a...  
...for refusing to obey...  
...as he had referred...  
...applied that he would...  
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...General suggested...  
...be inserted before...  
...which was done. The...  
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...testimony to his abilities...  
...omised to look into the...  
...adjourned until three...  
...Evening Mail, August 15,

Evening Mail.")  
...in Grant's Telegraphic...  
...at a recent meeting...  
...Shanghai papers, to...  
...very foolish or a very...  
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...over to Mr Grant the...  
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...then the Tails 6,000...  
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...d would be apt to form...  
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...partial success of the...  
...quite content to give up...  
...renew for the chance of re-...  
...they have embarked...  
...their decision is based...  
...that while the "Telegraph...  
...likely to give one man a...  
...is trouble, it is not pro-...  
...over produce anything...  
...infinitesimal dividend for a...  
...ders. Whoever may be...  
...satisfaction is, we presume, satis-...  
...faction come to, and per-...  
...the glory of pos-...  
...be his alone, while in-...  
...in a debt of so many...  
...in case of failure...  
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...Had a Frenchman...  
...a fact a native of any coun-...  
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...similar to that which has...  
...by Mr Grant's indefati-...  
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...Englishmen do things differ-...  
...ly did Mr Grant obtain no...  
...Sir Frederick Bruce, but his...  
...of those of Sir Macdonald...  
...looked upon as chimerical...  
...fluence was, however, exerted...  
...in the part of our Legation...  
...to "gang his ain gait" and...  
...th such perseverance that he...  
...establishing the line of com-...  
...employment, and more than that...  
...a sufficient number of per-...  
...ance in the matter to raise...  
...y to pay the first expenses...  
...putting matters into working...  
...the action now taken by the...  
...although as we have pre-...  
...red, to be presumed a satis-...  
...or themselves and Mr Grant...  
...damage the prestige of the...  
...seriously, and we would...  
...Mr Grant take measures such...  
...out to indicate to obviate the...  
...collapse.

no personal knowledge what-...  
...Grant, but may mention that...  
...d hitherto heard was highly...  
...as to his capabilities for esta-...  
...line on a bona fide basis...  
...however, a common (and, we...  
...whole, a fair test of competence...  
...ace of the line being actually...  
...king order, it would be un-...  
...to urge any objections to the...  
...qualifications of the projector...  
...therefore, Mr Grant as the most...  
...pper person to continue the...  
...and receive subscriptions for...  
...telegraphic route, we would...  
...immediate application to the...  
...ts of Great Britain, France...  
...aid Spain for a yearly subsidy...  
...e amount which would give...  
...right of sending to or re-...  
...n their representatives at Pe-...  
...dates. We are doubtful whe-...  
...ited States would deem their...  
...sufficient importance to pay a...  
...for telegraphic advantages. At

all events the fact that the services of  
British interpreters were generally availed  
of in the absence of the only Chinese scholar  
in their pay—Dr Williams—who was ex-  
pected to work "cheap," being during the  
late Minister's residence, secretary, inter-  
preter, clerk, accountant and in fact the  
performer of all the duties devolving on some  
eight officials in our own Legation, would  
lead one to believe that a similar plan would  
be pursued with regard to telegrams. No  
more zealous or hardworking men could have  
been selected for their posts than the late  
American minister and his secretary, nor  
can any blame attach to them for the  
"shooting" system, as the Irish call it, of  
which they have been forced to avail them-  
selves in the performance of their dip-  
lomatic duties, owing to the niggardness  
of the United States Government. This  
however, by the way:—we do not think  
that Government would support Mr Grant's  
Scheme.

Having obtained a promise of support  
in this manner from official sources, a si-  
milar proposition should then be made  
to all the leading mercantile houses. The  
fact of the line being used, and therefore,  
necessarily supervised to a certain extent  
by our official representatives, who would  
thus be directly interested in seeing that no  
breach of faith took place in the manage-  
ment of the line, and would, moreover,  
possess the power of laying hands on a de-  
faulting employe, would give great security  
to merchants that their interests would be  
properly guarded, while the government of  
Hongkong, and the papers as this and  
other parts would very probably be disposed  
to avail themselves of the advantages thus  
offered. The larger the number of subscri-  
bers, the smaller would be the subscrip-  
tion required in each case.

The political advantages presented by  
thus bringing China into closer connection  
with Europe need no exemplification. It  
must not, moreover, be forgotten that in the  
event of a real Chinese mission on being  
sent to England, the facilities offered by  
this line for speedy and direct communi-  
cation with Peking would materially lessen  
the difficulties attendant on an embassy  
of so novel a character. This, however,  
is of minor importance compared to the be-  
nefits which we shall ourselves, in com-  
mon with the rest of Europe, derive from  
it, and we most heartily wish the Trans-  
Mongolian-telegraph scheme complete suc-  
cess.

We publish below, by permission, the  
following report of the Hongkong and  
Shanghai Banking Company.

# HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIREC-  
TORS TO THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY  
GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS,  
TO BE HELD AT THE BANKING HOUSE  
OF THE COMPANY, WARDLEY HOUSE,  
HONGKONG, on Thursday, the 16th Au-  
gust, 1866.

To the Proprietors of the  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—The Court of Directors  
have the pleasure of submitting to you the  
accounts for the half year ending the 30th  
June last, from which it will be seen that  
the net profits of the Bank, after deducting  
interest paid and due, salaries, rents,  
and all working expenses, amounted to  
\$258,227.43, out of which after taking out  
the rebate, the amount written off pre-  
liminary expenses, &c., there remains for  
appropriation the sum of \$212,396.86, as  
shown by the following statement of ac-  
counts, which have been duly audited by  
the Honorable W. H. Rennie, and Phineas  
Ryrie, Esq.

## Ab tract Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, on the 30th June, 1866.

### ASSETS.

Cash Balance on Hand and at  
Banks, .....\$1,542,650.36  
Discounts, Loans, Credits, &c. 4,754,570.04  
Exchange Remittances, .....4,722,212.25  
Preliminary Expenses, .....25,812.34  
Dead Stock, .....29,608.55

\$11,074,850.54

### LIABILITIES.

Paid up Capital,  
\$125 per Share,  
20,000 Shares, \$2,500,000  
1st. Call on New  
Stock paid by  
Anticipation, ... 38,775 \$2,538,775.00  
Reserve Fund, ..... 33,800.00  
Deposits and Notes in Cir-  
culation, ..... 3,810,833.03  
Exchange Acceptances, ..... 4,433,715.03  
Profit and Loss Account, ..... 258,227.43

\$11,074,850.54

The Shareholders are already of course  
aware of the change in the distribution of  
the Capital of the Bank, and the conse-  
quent increase of its amount, carried at the  
Extraordinary General Meeting held for  
the purpose on the 3rd of March last. This  
was done with a view to the Incorporation  
of the Bank, and with the exception of a  
small portion, the new Shares have been  
freely applied for, and taken up, by the  
proprietors of the Bank; though, in view  
of the heavy monetary pressure prevailing  
for the past few months, the Directors  
have not yet finally closed the list of ap-  
plications, which may probably account for

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Amount written  
off Preliminary  
Expenses, .....\$5,812.34  
To Amount voted to  
the Hon. Thos.  
Sutherland, late  
Deputy Chair-  
man, .....4,444.44  
To Balance Brought  
forward, .....35,573.79 \$45,830.57  
To Dividend at the  
rate of 8 1/2 per  
Annum or \$5  
per Share, .....100,000.00  
To Amount Carried  
to reserve Fund 66,700.00  
To Balance being un-  
divided Profits  
carried forward  
to next half-  
year, .....45,696.86 212,396.86

\$258,227.43

By Balance of undivided pro-  
fits on 31st December  
1865, ..... 12,281.00  
By Amount of profits for the  
six months ended 30th  
June, 1866, after deduct-  
ing all expenses and In-  
terest paid and due, .... 245,946.43

\$258,227.43

## RESERVE FUND.

To Balance 30th June, 1866, \$100,000.00  
By Balance on 31st Decem-  
ber, 1865, ..... \$33,300.00  
By Amount transferred from  
Profit and Loss Account, ..... 66,700.00

\$100,000.00

From the profits thus shown, the Direc-  
tors recommend a dividend of \$5 per Share,  
equivalent to 8 per cent. per annum, which  
will absorb \$100,000—and of the remain-  
ing amount, the Directors propose carrying  
\$66,700 to the Reserve Fund, (which will  
increase it to \$100,000,) and the further  
balance of \$45,696.86 forward to the credit of  
the new account in addition to \$35,573.79  
being rebate on bills not due.

The Directors have to congratulate the  
Shareholders on the satisfactory result of  
the operations of the Bank for the last half  
year, which, as is generally known, has  
been a period of continued and increased  
depression.

The Bank has had the good fortune of  
almost entirely escaping the effects of the  
crisis which has just passed over Europe  
and India, the only exception being Bills of  
the Agra and Masterman's Bank; but, from  
specific information received from England,  
as well as that of a more general character,  
doubtless known to the Shareholders, the  
Directors feel some confidence that the only  
prejudice the Bank is likely to suffer is the  
temporary loss of some of its funds, and  
the consequent loss of profit thereon. The  
Directors therefore have every reason to  
believe that the amount carried as above to  
new Account will be amply sufficient to  
provide for any contingencies on this head,  
and that the reserve fund of \$100,000 will  
remain intact. As shown by the accounts,  
the Directors have still deferred their claims  
for remuneration.

The Business of the Bank generally has  
been steadily increasing, and the current  
and fixed deposits show a much larger  
amount than at the end of last year. With  
comparatively few exceptions, the entire  
mercantile community, and very many  
native merchants, are now interested in the  
Bank, and have given it their full support;  
and their confidence in the position of the  
Bank has not been shaken, even under the  
very trying circumstances which have  
involved so many hitherto well known  
banking establishments.

## INCORPORATION.

An Ordinance to carry out this object,  
framed in accordance with the directions of  
the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and  
the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury,  
has been laid before the Legislative Council  
and read a first time, and subject to certain  
alterations suggested by His Excellency the  
Governor (calculated to be beneficial to the  
Company), the Directors believe there is  
but little doubt that the Ordinance will be  
passed at the next, or an early Meeting of  
the Council.

## AGENCIES.

Under the existing very unsatisfactory  
state of commercial and financial relations  
in India, the Board have thought it prudent  
to postpone the opening of Agencies there  
for the present. They have, however, de-  
termined to open an Agency at Yokohama,  
and have appointed an Agent at that port,  
where they hope, in course of time, to  
transact a remunerative business.

## NEW CAPITAL.

The Shareholders are already of course  
aware of the change in the distribution of  
the Capital of the Bank, and the conse-  
quent increase of its amount, carried at the  
Extraordinary General Meeting held for  
the purpose on the 3rd of March last. This  
was done with a view to the Incorporation  
of the Bank, and with the exception of a  
small portion, the new Shares have been  
freely applied for, and taken up, by the  
proprietors of the Bank; though, in view  
of the heavy monetary pressure prevailing  
for the past few months, the Directors  
have not yet finally closed the list of ap-  
plications, which may probably account for

the fact that there are still some new  
Shares unapplied for.

## DIRECTORS.

The Directors purchased a short time ago,  
for \$60,000, the premises known as Ward-  
ley House, where the business of the  
Bank has hitherto been carried on. By  
this purchase they hope to reduce the cur-  
rent expenses for rent, and at the same  
time, make a suitable investment of part  
of their Reserve Fund, which, no doubt,  
will meet the approval of the Shareholders.

## DIRECTORS.

The Honorable Francis Chomley, Mr.  
Douglas LaPraik, Mr. Palanjee Framjee,  
and Mr. H. W. Wood having resigned, the  
Court of Directors have appointed the Hon-  
orable John Dent, and Mr. Caleb T.  
Smith, two of the vacant seats in the Di-  
rection, which is now composed of the fol-  
lowing gentlemen:—Hon. John Dent,  
Chairman, Mr. Woldemar Nissen, Deputy  
Chairman, Messrs. A. F. Heard, Geo. J.  
Holland, H. B. Lemann, A. Sassoon, Ca-  
leb T. Smith, Hon. Thomas Sutherland.

## AUDITORS.

In the place of Mr. Caleb T. Smith, ap-  
pointed to a seat at the Board, the Direc-  
tors have elected Mr. Phineas Ryrie, as  
one of the Auditors to the Bank. In ac-  
cordance with clause 92 of the Deed of  
Settlement, this meeting will now have to  
elect two new Auditors, to examine the  
Accounts of the Bank for the next half  
year. The Board have much pleasure in  
recommending the re-election of the pre-  
sent Auditors, to whose valuable services  
they are greatly indebted.

## JOHN DENT, Chairman.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

No less than eight deaths from sunstroke  
took place in Shanghai during the week  
previous to the mail's departure. We  
have not as yet heard of any in Hongkong.

Evening Mail, Aug. 6.

The *Hankow Times* contains a very ex-  
cellent letter respecting Chinkiang, which  
we publish below. It deals somewhat ex-  
tensively with the trade in which,  
some two years since, so many foreigners  
embarked, and contrasts the prompt action  
taken by the French naval authorities in  
a case of robbery, with the Bright and  
Gladstone policy pursued by the repre-  
sentatives of Great Britain:—

## CHINKIANG.

To the Editor of the "HANKOW TIMES."  
It has been my fate again to visit this  
liveliest of the treaty ports and although  
two years have elapsed since first my con-  
nection with that interesting and profit-  
able branch of the river trade, commonly  
known as "raft piracy," first compelled me  
to pass a few days there, I regret to say  
that in the interim the port does not ap-  
pear to have made the rapid strides to-  
wards the prosperity, which at one time  
was prophesied for it. On the contrary  
the strides, if any, seem rather of the re-  
trograding character, and business there  
will, I fear, die a lingering death, unless  
some reformation take place of which no  
signs at present are evident.

I have neither time nor inclination to  
enquire into the causes which have militated  
against the success of this port. Many  
of them are evident, general misfortune in  
the China trade, and desolation of the sur-  
rounding country by the rebels being prob-  
ably the principal. The success of a new  
port is, however, in a great measure de-  
pendent on the support afforded to mer-  
chants by the consular officers, and the vigour  
with which their claims are enforced. In  
France and extortion by the Chinese. In  
this respect I am sorry to say Chinkiang  
does not appear to have been fortunate,  
the complaints against the present repre-  
sentative of Her Majesty being very gen-  
eral.

I have previously alluded to the raft  
business, in which a couple of years ago so  
much capital was embarked by merchants  
at this port. The ruinous losses suffered  
in this trade have become proverbial, and  
are in a very great measure attributable  
to the want of official support awarded to  
the British merchant.

The raft trade, as far as concerned  
Foreigners, differed from most commercial  
transactions. The wood was not forward-  
ed on foreign account, and the result to  
the foreigner was consequently independ-  
ent of the state of the markets either here  
or at the port of consumption. The op-  
erations were on native account, and the  
foreigner simply assisted by his capital,  
charging risk attendant on the river navi-  
gation, against which no protection was  
obtainable by insurance. When first the  
trade attracted our attention it was of a  
most remunerative character, an operation,  
which took some four months to carry out,  
yielding the native trader upwards of  
200 per cent profit and he could consequently  
well afford to pay the foreign capitalist from  
4 to 5 per cent a month for the use of his  
money.

Unfortunately this embarkation of for-  
eign capital into the trade soon proved too  
strong a stimulant, and in the course of  
eighteen months it was overdone. A rapid  
decline in the value of timber occurred at  
Chinkiang, and losses took place of the  
large profits previously realised.

And now a system of fraud and robbery  
set in, of which foreigners were the victims,  
scarcely credible by any but the unfor-  
tunate sufferers.

Rafts, on which sums varying in amount  
from Tls. 7,000 to Tls. 12,000 had been  
advanced, left this port, but never made  
their appearance at Chinkiang, having been  
broken up and sold at the various towns on  
the route, in spite of the efforts and pro-  
testations of the foreigners in charge; and  
others, that did eventually reach their des-  
tination, were mere wrecks, not worth a tit  
of the money advanced on them. Even  
when a raft did by some strange chance  
reach Chinkiang intact, the foreigner was  
unable to recover his money, the raftmen  
refusing either to pay or deliver up the se-  
curity, on which the money was advanced.

Of course the appeals to H.M.'s officers  
for help and protection on the part of the  
sufferers were most urgent, but their claims  
being pressed in a lukewarm spirit on the  
native authorities, but little attention was  
paid to them, and things got from bad to  
worse, the mandarins themselves soon join-  
ing in the general pillage. Very different was  
the first raft under English protection  
the protection of the French flag. On the  
first attempt at robbery, one of H. I. M.'s  
gunboats, stationed at Chinkiang, immedi-  
ately got up steam and towed the raft into  
a position commanded by her guns. The  
Frenchman soon recovered his money and  
never had any trouble in subsequent trans-  
actions. Had the same policy been pursued  
by the British authorities at Chinkiang,  
when the first raft under English protection  
got into trouble, thousands upon thousands  
of tons would have been saved to the mer-  
chants of this port, and the British flag  
would be held in greater respect than is at  
present the case. Verily the proud boast  
"Tianan Englishman" is becoming as great a  
mockery in the far East as in other parts  
of the world, the Chinese not being slow  
to appreciate the Christian policy of the  
Bright and Gladstone government, which  
best smitten on the one cheek, turneth  
the other to the smiter.

Whatever be the policy of the govern-  
ment, however, a little courtesy at the  
hands of its officers costs nothing, but Mr.  
Harvey apparently considers an expendi-  
ture of this cheap commodity unnecessary.  
In two instances to my knowledge, where  
men have been at the trouble and expense  
of travelling from this to Chinkiang with  
the object of a personal interview, he has re-  
fused an audience, and that without deigning  
any reason or excuse for such apparent  
rudeness.

Excuse my taking up so much of your  
valuable space with a subject of interest  
only to your local readers.

Your's faithfully,  
RAFTMAN.

Hankow 21 July 1866.

—Hankow Times.

Evening Mail, Aug. 11.

A BOAT was captured by pirates a few  
days since off Stanley and another the day  
before yesterday at Aberdeen. Is the  
Harbour and Coasts ordinance intended to  
apply to these places?

Evening Mail, August 11.

Mr Pollard, q.c., has written to the Editor  
of the *Daily Press* with reference to cer-  
tain assertions contained in a leading arti-  
cle on the case of Anderson versus Shaw,  
and another, which appeared in yester-  
day's issue of that paper. The Editor  
publishes the letter and states that he has  
forwarded it to the Club for the consid-  
eration of the Committee. This, we fancy,  
is hardly judicious as the columns of a  
newspaper afford a perfectly open field  
for bringing any question of intemperate  
language before the public and leaving the  
matter to their judgment. Were it re-  
garding a private matter, the case would  
be different, but as this letter was a re-  
prehensibly strong answer to a stinging cri-  
tique on Mr Pollard's professional con-  
duct, it would seem wiser to have remained  
content with giving publicity to the docu-  
ment and pointing out how easily even a  
legal luminary may also make charges  
which are unsubstantiated by facts, are  
undignified in language and which the  
fact of one on the staff of the paper having  
furnished the report alluded to in the article,  
and accepted in good faith by the Editor,  
effectually disproves.

THE *Daily Press* states that a European  
vessel was attacked some days ago in the  
Lema channel and is now lying at the  
back of some Island. If such is the case,  
all, or the greater part of the crew, must  
have been murdered. An officer was  
sent with the informer to see into the truth  
of the report.

Upon enquiry however we cannot learn  
that anything is known about the matter  
at the Police Station.

Evening Mail, August 13.

I. M. Gunboat *Janus* left this morning on  
a trial trip, and reports having boarded  
the Gunboat *Haughty* which had no news  
to give. The latter was expected at 6 P.M.  
this evening.

Evening Mail, Aug. 14.

H. M. S. *Osprey*, which left Hongkong  
on the 2nd inst., returned into harbor this  
morning. Sheonly succeeded in finding two  
piratical junks, which she made out on  
the 8th, and proceeded to overhaul them;  
finding escape impossible, they ran on  
shore near Hang-ko-tsin in Hainan: the  
crews deserted the junks and escaped in-  
land. On the *Osprey* getting within  
range she fired a few shot and shell at the  
junks, and then sent her boats to burn  
them, which was accordingly done, though  
in effecting it one man was seriously  
burnt by the explosion; he, however, has  
since been doing well. She afterwards  
proceeded to Sana Bay, where the piratical  
fleet was lately destroyed. A White  
Button Mandarin with a party of soldiers,  
had arrived there, since the pirates were  
destroyed. Some of the soldiers had been  
ill-treating the villagers in the vicinity, who  
had given information which led to the  
discovery of the pilings. One soldier  
was found plundering a house by a party  
of blue jackets who were getting wood off  
to the ship, and by them subjected to a  
summary punishment, known on board  
ships as a "cubbing," an operation in  
which a rope's end plays a conspicuous  
part in the hands of a good performer.

The *Osprey* afterwards cruized along the  
coast of Hainan, but without further suc-  
cess. We regret to learn that when near  
Hongkong a Petty Officer died; his re-  
mains were interred in Happy valley this  
afternoon.

Evening Mail, Aug. 16.

We learn from Whampoa that some alarm  
had been lately caused by a piratical at-  
tack on an adjoining village, but the per-  
petrators of the foray have, it is stated,  
been apprehended by a mandarin force  
despatched in pursuit, which also captured  
and destroyed their boats.

Evening Mail, August 16.

At the Meeting of Shareholders of the  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Com-  
pany, the Hon. John Dent, Esquire in  
the Chair the report published in our last  
evening's issue was presented and unani-  
mously adopted. A few questions were  
put to the Chairman relative to the con-  
tents of the report by various gentlemen.  
We are unable from want of time to fur-  
nish a full report in this issue, but will do  
so in our next.

Evening Mail, August 16.

We learn that the pirate chief now await-  
ing his trial, has confessed to having  
committed the crime of which he stands  
charged, and that his confession includes  
an acknowledgment of other piratical  
deeds.

Evening Mail, Aug. 16.

THE celebrated singer Madame Anna Bis-  
hop and Mr Charles Lascelles at present in  
Manila, intend to leave for Hongkong  
about the end of the present month.

Evening Mail, Aug. 16.

SEVERAL of our readers are so concerned in  
the Shameen Site at Canton will find  
a Notification in our columns affecting  
their interests.

## VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

The first of a series of four-oared Scratch  
Matches, by members of this club, came off  
on Wednesday evening. The course select-  
ed extended half a mile, from Burrows &  
Son's jetty, to a buoy moored off the end of  
the Praya wall by the arsenal. Five boats  
started, their crews, drawn by the respec-  
tive coxswains, being as under:—

No. 1 station: Thomson, Lambert, Fair-  
bairn, Norton, Beart, (cox.)

No. 2 station: Kerr, Turner, Linstead,  
Vickers, Phillips, (cox.)

No. 3 Station: Jensen, Major, Scott,  
Lyal, Glossop, (cox.)

No. 4 station: Lowndes, Glennie, Over-  
beck, Woodin, Bottonley, (cox.)

No. 5 Station: Tripp, Sim, McLeod,  
Barlee, Young, (cox.)

The boats were started by G. H. Heaton,  
Esq., C. Vincent, Esq., officiated as umpire;  
and H. G. Thomsett, Esq., as judge. The  
Match terminated as follows:—Mr Nor-  
ton's crew 1; Woodin's 2; Barlee's 3;  
Vickers, 4; Lyall's 5. The last boat be-  
ing disqualified the next race will be rowed  
by the other four to-morrow evening at  
quarter past six. The race was well rowed  
Mr Norton's boat taking the lead, and  
keeping it throughout. We heartily con-  
gratulate the club on the successful inau-  
guration of their regatta season.

## NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Our readers will learn with satisfaction  
that the two Englishmen, West and Mac-  
lean, concerned in the robbery from Waller  
in China appear to have an especial interest  
between Soochow and Chinkiang by the  
native authorities.—N. C. *Daily News*.

It is believed that some 20 or 30 lives  
were lost on board the *Williamette*, through  
her collision with the *Plymouth Rock*. She  
had 900 soldiers on board returning from  
the scene of the recent disturbance in the  
salt districts; a number of these were asleep  
on the paddle-box, which was completely  
cut away by the collision, and were of  
course thrown overboard and drowned.  
The *Williamette*, which was at anchor at  
the time, is so seriously damaged that it  
seems doubtful whether it will be possible  
to repair her.—*Ibid*.

## CHEFOO.

The only exciting occurrence that has  
taken place at this port since the arrival  
of the French missionaries from Corea, is  
an attempted murder of a Cantonese wo-  
man by one Edward Seawell. Foreigners  
in China appear to have an especial interest  
for resuming from custody, as this individ-  
ual has also succeeded in evading it; but  
both the consular and native police are on his  
traces, and it is hoped he may be recapt-  
ured. Freight for Shanghai are \$0.20 a  
pionl. The temperature pleasantly cool.  
The Old schooner *Emma*, the *Tu-pang-yo*  
and *Shoeylen* had arrived from Tientsin; the  
Am. brig *Forest Belle* from Foochow and  
the Brem. brig *Abatross* from Swatow.—  
*Ibid*.

## AUSTRALIA.

The following are extracts from Melbourne  
and Sydney papers to June 23rd:—

A FIERY FURGE.—A curious circum-  
stance happened in Mr Worthington's shop,  
chemist, at Rungere, who exhibited in  
his shop window a piece of fungus, com-  
monly known as punk, of unusual size. On  
Thursday Mr Worthington snelt fire in the  
shop, but for a long time was unable to find  
out the origin of it. At length smoke was ob-  
served in the shop window, and on exami-  
nation the punk was discovered on fire,  
having been ignited by the



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“China Mail” Office,  
12th May, 1864.



**SHANGHAI.**

DATE	ARRIVAL	CONSIG
_____	_____	_____

SHIP NAME	CAPTAIN	RIG	TONS	ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
							DISPATCH

Anna		Am.st	70	Aug 12	H. Pogg and Co	Laid up
Columbian	Stewart	B. str	690	May 24	Hoyer and Co	
Esperanza	Silva	Portstr	220	May 15	A. A. Wheeley	Repairing
Faust		— str	30			Laid up
Fei-long		chistr		Aug. 18	Chinese Government	
Glengyle	Hooper	B. str.	1262	Aug. 3	Jar. Matheson and Co	
Grout	Grout	gru.st	30		J. Matheson and Co	
Labourdonnaie	Rigault	F.fr.st	500	Aug. 3	3 Messageries Imperiales	Laid up
Paw-long	Altkins	B. str.	524	June 13	Stephenson and Co	
Shanyuan		B. str.	30		Trattmann and Co	
Tsing	Cook	Am.st	107	July 28	H. Pogg and Co	Laid up
Tsatie	Tubbs	am.st	60	Feb. 19	Russell and Co	Laid up
Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	B. str.	45	Sept. 10	Gco. Barnett and Co	Laid up
Whampoa	Earle	B. str.	115		D. Sassoon, Sons and Co	Laid up
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>						
Abbot Lawrence	Lawrence	am.bk.	1496	June 13	Order	
Accia	Martin	bk. sh.	391	July 16	Order	
Agamemnon	George	B. sh.	380	June 9	Jar. Matheson and Co	London
And. A. datuson	Edwin	B. sh.	100	July 1	Matheson and Co	Early
Antelope	Hale	B. sh.	1190	July 10	10 Mylphall and Co	F. or charter
Antipodes	Woodruff	B. sh.	592	June 20	Shaw Brothers and Co	London
Arabia	Smith	B. sh.	1210	June 18	Order	
Arctur Australis	Todd	B. sh.	505	July 2	Shaw Brothers and Co	F. or charter
Batavia	Damholder	B. sh.	430	July 15	Clan Drogue and Co	F. or charter
Bengal	Petersen	sw. bk.	300	July 14	Glover and Co	Nagasaki
Bolina	Russell	B. bk.	43	Aug. 20		
Brisgoud	Howard	B. sh.	314	July 9	Order	
Buenos Vista	Layre	am.sh.	547	June 23	Ang. Heard and Co	F. or charter
Burma	Fulton	am. sh.	1174	July 16	G. Livingston and Co	
Camelia	Jeffrey	B. sh.	520	July 14	Frazier and Co	
Chalvogue	Armstrong	B. sh.	508	July 7	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Clare Poluyan	Clinton	B. bk.	357	Aug. 16	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Dartmouth	Eleden	B. sh.	925	July 12	G. Livingston and Co	
Dilpusund	Jones	B. sh.	624	July 16	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Duck	Lorenzo	B. sh.	145	July 21	F. Cams and Co	Laid up
Dunkeld	Tenck	B. sh.	659	Aug. 16	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Edith Banfield	Mitchell	B. bk.	380	Aug. 9	Order	
Ellenborough	Smith	B. sh.	925	July 7	Smith, Kennedy and Co	
Elizabeth	Tox	B. sh.	442	June 3	A. R. Tilly and Co	F. or charter
Eliza Mary	Howie	B. sh.	126	July 18	Glover and Co	
Elmer	McFarlie	B. sh.	607	July 25	Norman Company	F. or charter
Kuzine	Wardner	B. sh.	288	May 11	R. Hutener and Co	F. or charter
Leander	McFarlie	B. sh.	607	July 25	Norman Company	Repairing
Father Mindes	Olson	D. bk.	200	July 1	Forbes and Co	Laid up

250	July 9	A. R. Ti
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Griensia	Pauck	18, bk.	430	July 19, 1942, R. Hily and Co	
Golden State	DeLang	Am.	914	July 19, 1942, R. Hily and Co	
Her M. Elisabeth	Dyker	Dubbk.	400	July 7 Goltzer and Co	
Hudson	Nye	Am.sr.	202	July 20 Captain	F. or charter
Illinois	Wright	Am.	100	July 19, 1942, Kennedy and Co	Earl.
Janet Mitchell	Bulman	B. ab	711	July 16 18 Order	
John Bull	Harris	B. bk.	484	July 11 Hogg Brothers	
John Bunyan	Allen	B. bk.	220	July 10, 1942, G. and Co	Nugasaki
John C. Williams	Currie	B. bk.	424	July 11, 1942, Livingston and Co	Immed
John Stanton, Jr.	White	B. sh.	734	June 20 Prazar and Co	Valparaiso
Ken Caw	Beach	Am.	331	June 3 Trautmann and Co	
Kenneth Snowdon	Kricheldorf	Am.	100	June 24, 1942, H. H. Hookey	London
Landwood	Sp-Wart	B. bk.	713	June 24 W. H. Adamson and Co	Early
Mace-on	Wassenaar	B. bk.	496	Aug 3 Borneo Company	Immed
Marjorie Leslie	Wright	Am.	100	June 19, 1942, H. H. Hookey	F. or charter

636	June 27	T. Kroes
637	July 4	Captain

Neptune	Parkin	b. bh.	53	May 27	Fishes and Co	8 or charter
Nimrod	Oughton	b. bh.	1022	July 11	A. Anthonson and Co	Honolu u
Nizam	Azeke	F.r.b.h.	50	Aug 18	Herrie and Co	F or charter
Nwari	Wright	b. bh.	328	July 29	Gilchrist and Co	
Pauline	Tooroylake	b. bh.	800	July 12	Captain	
Persia	Clark	b. sh.	1298	June 27	Somero Company	
Petrel	Jervis	b. sh.	267	May 31	Dent and Co	Laid up
Poimaise	Jewell	b. sh.	930	July 23	Jat, Matheson and Co	Early
Queen of the Seas	Reid	b. bh.	739	July 15	Asd. deard and Co	Early
R. d. Bran	Bran	b. bh.	631	Aug 10	8 Order	Early
Renown	Adams	b. bh.	440	June 28	Brown, Hubner and Co	Chiefco
Sarah		b. bh.	186		Bradwell, Steor and Co	Chiefco
Sea Witch	Hughes	b. bh.	375	June 12	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	8 or charter
Simon	Hydrasid	b. sh.	620	June 28	8 Order	Early
Sir W. F. Williams		b. sh.	119	July 23	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London
Summer Cloud	Roynon	b. sh.	692	July 8	8 Order	
Treibogian	Lewis	b. sh.	1171	May 23	Blain, Tate and Co	Liverpool
Tyecon	Mutter	b. sh.	352	June 4	J. Livingston and Co	New York
W. Helton		b. sh.	100	June 2	8 Order	Early
Westminster	Jorvey	b. sh.	731	June 21	Smith, K. nenny and Co	London
Wild Dayrell	Darke	b. sh.	151	July 14	Order	
Wild Deer	Jobb	b. sh.	1016	Aug. 23	Jat, Matheson and Co	

707	June 29, Monday
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NEWCHWANG.

## Pruss. Roska.

... in the ...

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	II.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Acorn,	Store ship	c.	4	C. L. Waddilove	Shanghai
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	1	30		Yokohama
Algerine,	st. gun-ves.	1	30		Haikow
Argus,	ped. stm: sloop	6	30	Comr. J. Round	Japan
Baiter,	sc. st. g. b.	6	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Barnes,	sc. stm. covrt.	21	400	apt. Boys	Shanghai
Basilik,	ped. stm. sloop	4	40	W. N. W. Hewitt V. C.	Japan
Bouncer, Steam Ord.	sc. st. g. b.	3	60		Shanghai
Bustard,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Japan
Cockchafer,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Hongkong
Cormorant,	sc. st. gun. va.	2	200	Comr. G. D. Broad	Hongkong
Coromandel,	ped. st. tender	1	150		Nagasaki
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-bat.	3	60		Sapora Ord. home
Drake,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lt. Hunt	Hongkong
Firm,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Hongkong
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-bat.	3	60		Ningpo
Forester,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Japan
Grasshopper,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Hongkong
Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Ningpo

3	60	Lieu
3	40	Lieu

Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-ves-el	1	80	Chefoo
Manila,	sc. st. deep. ves.	—	7	Hongkong
Melville, Naval Hospital,	hospital.	—	—	Hongkong
Opessun, Tender to				
H. M. C. Princess	gun-bast.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring
Charlotte,				
Osprey,	s. g. vessel	4	200	Comr. Menzies
Pelorus,	sc. stm. conv.	21	400	Capt. Haswell
Pereuse,	sc. st. sloop	17	300	Comr. Stevens
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	—	Comdore Oliver Jones
Princess Royal, Bearing the flag of Vice Admiral (Gen. St.)				
Vicent King, C. B.	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones
Rattler,	sc. st. sloop	17	100	Comr. Webb
Rifleman,	sc. Survey ves.	6	100	J. W. Reed
Salamis	pad deep	3	250	Comr. Suttie
Scout,	sc. st. sloop	12	100	Capt. R. W. Constantine

1	80	Lien
2	80	Lien

Ship,	gun-boat	3	60	Leu, rowy	
Seafaring, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat,	3	50		Shanghai
Snauich, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat,	3	50		Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Or-	gun-boat	3	40		Hongkong
dinary,					
Weezle,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	LT. Doughy	Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Or-	gun-boat.	3	40		Hongkong
dinary,					
Icarus	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage out

3	60
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Vasculum, Steam Or-	gun-boat	3	40	Hongkong
dinary,				
Wexley,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Or-	gun-boat.	3	40	Hongkong
dinary,				
Icarus,	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend passage out

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